

ONE NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF EUSCELINAE (HEMIPTERA, CICADELLIDAE) FROM GUIZHOU, CHINA

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Abstract One new genus and species, *Paramacrosteles nigromaculatus* gen. et sp. nov. of subfamily Euscelinae is described from China, and is placed in Macrostelini. The genus is similar to *Macrosteles* Fieber in general appearance, but can be distinguished from the latter by having the aedeagus at apex with two paired fork shape projections. Type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Entomology, Guizhou University, Guiyang, China. (IEGUC).

Key words Hemiptera, Cicadellidae, Euscelinae, new genus, new species.

Kirkaldy (1906) erected the tribe Macrostelini based on *Macrosteles* Fieber 1866. Fourteen genera of the tribe have been reported worldwide and five of them are from China. Species of the tribe specialize in utilizing grasses and shrub as host plants. On occasion, some species may move to other Gramineae, such as rice and maize.

Paramacrosteles gen. nov.

Type species: *Paramacrosteles nigromaculatus* sp. nov.

Body length (including tegmen) 4.8–5.4 mm.

Head slightly wider than pronotum, anterior margin obtusely produced forward in dorsal aspect, wide and short, median length shorter than distance between eyes, ocelli located on anterior lateral margin of vertex, remote from eyes; face hunch, frontoclypeus area long, anteclypeus long, nearly parallel-sided. Pronotum with anterior margin rounded and posterior margin shallowly concave, its median length much longer than median length of vertex; scutellum triangular, median length slightly shorter than length of pronotum. Forewings elongate, transparent, with 4 apical cells and 2 subapical cells, appendix wide.

Male genitalia. Pygofer side in lateral view long, apical area with long macrosetae, with a finger-like projections ventro-laterally; subgenital plates triangular, abruptly narrowed to finger-like apex, uniseriate row of long setae lateral area; style long and slender, apex slightly produced; connective Y-shaped; base of aedeagus expanded, apex with two paired fork shape projections; gonotreme at or near apex.

Distribution. Oriental Region (China).

Diagnosis. This genus is similar to *Macrosteles*

Fieber in general appearance, but can be distinguished from the latter by having the aedeagus at apex with two paired fork shape projections. *Paramacrosteles* is also similar to *Yamatotettix* but differs markedly from the latter in having the aedeagus at apex with fork shape projections. The new genus is also very similar to *Cicadulina*, but can be distinguished from the latter in connective Y-shaped, however the latter connective liner shaped.

Etymology. From “*para*” (Latin for “alongside”), the generic epithet refers to similarity to *Macrosteles* Fieber in general appearance.

Paramacrosteles nigromaculatus sp. nov. (Figs. 1–7)

Length of body (Fig. 1) (including tegmen) 4.8–5.0 mm (male) or 5.1–5.2 mm (female).

Head slightly wider than pronotum, median length about 2/3 times distance between eyes; ocelli located on anterior lateral margin of vertex, remote from eyes; face hunch, frontoclypeus area longer than wide, anteclypeus long, nearly parallel-sided. Pronotum with anterior margin rounded and posterior margin shallowly concave, lateral margin rounded produced, median length about 1.5 times median length of vertex; scutellum with transverse suture straight, median length about half of pronotum; forewings elongate, transparent, with 4 apical cells and 2 subapical cells, appendix wide.

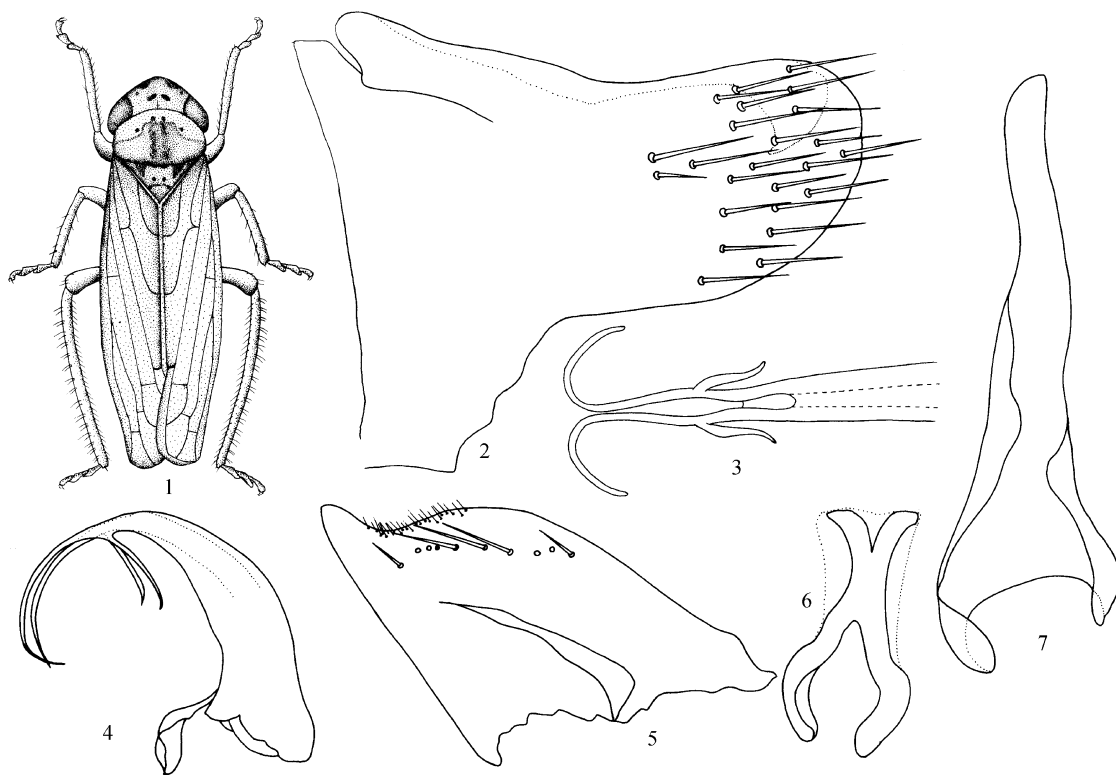
Male genitalia with lateral lobe of pygofer (Fig. 2) long, nearly squareness, apical area with a group of long setae, with a finger-like projections ventro-laterally; subgenital plates (Fig. 5) yellow brown, triangular, uniseriate row of long setae ventro-

laterally, the edge nearly to apex with a row thin setae, abruptly narrowed to finger-like apex, black; style (Fig. 7) long and slender, apex slightly produced; connective (Fig. 6) Y-shaped, its stem shorter than its arms; aedeagus (Fig. 4) with shaft enlarged basally, elongate, strongly recurved over distal half, apex (Fig. 3) with two paired fork shape projections, a pair of long fork run out frontage, a pair of short fork run out backside; gonotreme at or near apex.

Crown pale yellow, the common boundary crown and face with 2 squareness big spots black, and extend to middle area of postclypeus, anterior margin and

middle area with one eight-like fuscous fleck respectively, corneal suture brown; ocelli rufous, eyes black, face and antenna dirty yellow, the apical of frontoclypeus, clypeal suture, lorum fuscous. Pronotum pale yellow, anterior margin area with 4 spots fuscous, the base area dark; scutellum yellow brown, its baso lateral side black, with black transverse depression and 4 dark brown spots. Forewings brown, veins color same as wings, legs and spurs yellow brown, base of spurs puce. Breast, abdomen black, the edge of abdomen yellow white, genitalia yellow brown.

Female. Similar to male in general.



Figs 1-7. *Paramacrostes nigromaculatus* sp. nov. 1. ♂adult, dorsal view. 2. Pygofer side, ventral view. 3. Apex of aedeagus, ventral view. 4. Aedeagus, lateral view. 5. Subgenital plate, ventral view. 6. Connective, ventral view. 7. Style, dorsal view.

Holotype ♂, Fanjingshan (27.49-28.01° N, 108.46-108.49° E), Guizhou, China, 2500 m, 24 July 1986, collected by LI Zr Zhong. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as holotype; 3 ♂♂, 25 ♀♀, Suiyang (27.95° N, 107.2° E), Guizhou, 1450 m, 9 June 1989, collected by LI Zr Zhong; 5 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, Daozhen (28.8° N, 107.5° E), Guizhou, 1300 m, 22-29 May 2004, collected by SONG Qiong-Zhang, ZHANG Bin and XU Pian.

Etymology. From “*nigri*” (Latin for “dark”) and “*maculatus*” (Latin for “fleck”), the specific

epithet refers to the common boundary crown and face with 2 squareness big spots black.

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中国殃叶蝉亚科一新属新种 (半翅目, 叶蝉科)

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摘 要 记述殃叶蝉亚科 1 新属新种, 即拟二叉叶蝉属 *Paramacrosteles* gen. nov. 和黑斑拟二叉叶蝉 *Paramacrosteles nigromaculatus* sp. nov.。新属与二叉叶蝉属 *Macrosteles* Fieber 近似, 区别点在于本属阳茎端部具 4 分叉。新种黑斑

关键词 半翅目, 叶蝉科, 殃叶蝉亚科, 新属, 新种。
中图分类号 Q969.35

拟二叉叶蝉 *Paramacrosteles nigromaculatus* sp. nov. 的主要鉴别特征为: 头冠前缘与中部各有 1 个八字形暗褐色斑纹; 阳茎基部宽, 端部具 4 分叉, 长的 2 叉伸向前方, 2 短叉伸向后方。模式标本保存于贵州大学昆虫研究所。